1:Williams E,G-5 (1923-1925) 1930
OJ23 Orokaiva OJ23

kaiva. One is *samemi*, the narrow pearl-shell circle obtained from the trochus; the other is *siba*, the circle of coco-nut shell. Armlets of plaited cane or fern fibre are also common. 301 321

The skin of cuscus (*pauri*, *koviro*) may be attached to the armlets in the form of long streamers on which tufts of feathers may be tied at intervals. (The tanning of the skin is done, I am told, by powdering with red ochre or lime.)

(7) *Belts.*

These are mostly of plaited cane strips, sometimes with simple patterns made by introducing a darker material. The commonest of these patterns is shown on Plate IX (*b*). 301 531

Examples of finer texture are plaited with the strands of a creeper called *angoro*. A belt of another kind is made from the creeper named *sita*. Strands of this are plaited into a fine rope, black in colour, bearing a polish, which passes round the hips in multitudinous coils. The creeper is obtained only in the hills and is highly valued. 301 314 283

1:Williams E,G-5 (1923-1925) 1930
OJ23 Orokaiva OJ23

dark places under fallen tree trunks. The eel is a heavy-bodied creature with a blade-like tail and fierce jaws. When a number of them have been discovered the village may turn out in force. The younger men will dive and endeavour to dislodge the eels with sticks and spears, while the others, some upstream and some down, take their stand on convenient rocks and wait with poised fishing-spears to catch the eel as it makes a dart for freedom. If the efforts of the divers (who perform remarkable feats of endurance under water, and use their spears at no small risk to one another's legs) prove unavailing, they will have recourse to more insidious methods. The *poso*, a hollow log, some 6 feet long and 9 inches in diameter, open at either end, and furnished with a small window or peep-hole, 2 orches 3 in square, half-way down its length, is brought into use. Two divers will take this down and secure it under water near the hole where the eel is hiding. 226

The harrassed creature being now left alone and seeing a dark narrow hole—a retreat after its own heart—slips into the *poso* and rests secure until one of the young men diving again discovers its presence by means of the peep-hole. Then two men will go down, block each open end of the log with leaves and bring it to the surface, where the eel is ejected and killed.

Fishing-spears. Any spear will serve on emergency for a fishing-spear, but nowadays it is frequently furnished with a point of iron wire. The fishing-spear proper, however (*bosau* or *saita*), which I have seen among the Bush People, has two prongs of palm wood bound on to a long light shaft. In some of the coastal villages is found a long leister or spear (*sagi*) furnished with perhaps ten prongs of hard-wood bound on to a light shaft about seven feet long. 411

Line Fishing. Line fishing is of little practical consequence. The line itself is of pandanus or banana fibre, plain or twisted. Two kinds of hooks may be described. The first of them is hardly more than a toy. The leaf of the pandanus is edged with minute oblique thorns or prickles, and a small boy will attach to his line a little section of this leaf which acts as bait or lure and, by virtue of its little thorns, as hook also. 227 283

1:Williams E,G-5 (1923-1925) 1930
OJ23 Orokaiva OJ23

285 482 pig inside, enclosed as if in a made-to-measure basket. It remains questionable whether the pig travels more comfortably thus than in the normal way with its feet tied to a pole.

285 [462] *Plaiting.* Belts are made by men with very thin strips of cane. Several effective patterns are done in yellow and black of which I have recorded only the commonest one (*vide* Plate IX). Belts and armlets or leglets are made from a species of brown creeper fibre, plaited very closely into bands of varying width.

462 283 *String and Rope.* String such as is used in making small fish-nets is made by women. They tease out pandanus fibre and roll it on the thigh. Rope, e.g. for pig-nets, is made by men from pandanus.

322 [413] *Woodwork.* Wooden bowls (*teva*) are cut out of blocks of soft wood. The work is done with a light adze and the surface is smoothed with sandpaper leaves. The finished article is a light boat-shaped vessel, with or without a handle at one end; though entirely without ornament, it sometimes possesses a graceful outline. These *teva* are often [463] made by men who appear to be experts, and they make the nearest approach to the stock-in-trade of a specialist.

The carving of hard-wood into lime spatulae has been already mentioned (p. 66). With somewhat rare exceptions such carving is inferior or careless; and in many cases scratching would be a better word.

Weapons

411 *Spears.* The principal weapon is the spear, of which several varieties are distinguished.

(1) The ordinary pig-spear (*o-ki*) is made of black palmwood (*koropa*). It is heavy and long—often about 12 feet. The section towards the point is half oval, and there are two sets of barbs.

(2) The fighting spear (*ovovo*) is much lighter and only about 9 feet in length. It is made either of *koropa* palm or of a reddish hard-wood (*kimana*) which takes a high polish. The section toward the point is approximately square; there are four sets of barbs, often well cut; and some distance below